The Spirit of The Age,

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, On Court street-ober the Dost Office.

TERMS:

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In some that he is a subscriber, and under the expectation that he is a subscriber, and under the expectation that he is a subscriber, and under the expectation that he is a subscriber, and under the expectation that he is a subscriber, and under the expectation that the place of subscriber is the found to be in the place of the content of

he is to pay in it; in that case he will be bound to pay for it, unless he gives notice to discontinue it.

3. Postmasters, or agents who needed to give notice of the request of a subscriber to discontinue a newspaper, are the nacives responsible for the same, from the time such discontinuance was noticed. The duty to give the notice is imperative upon the postmaster, though the discontinuance isoptional with the publisher.

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free of postary, otherwise the postage will be charged in account, or deducted from the remittance.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED, AND JOB WORK EXECUTED, AT THE USUAL RATES.

OLD CROSS-FIRE.

A STORY OF THE NORTH WESTERN EORDER.

THE early history of North-Western Virginia is rife with incidents of a romantic character. The extraordinary perseverance and courage which characterized the pioneers of that region of country, and the almost incredible sufferings they were compelled to endure, are, perhaps, without a parallel in the history of any country but our own. Whilst he was. To this proposition he declared he could many of those who penetrated far into the western wilds went thither to hew down the forest trees, and make the wilderness assume the cheerful aspect of the abode of civilized man, a large number of persons were attracted to that country by the love of dangerous adventure, and a fondness for which she was unable to explain. When he spoke living in a state of comparative restraint, from the forms of social life. The latter class of adventurers, though not so numerous as the first, furnished most of the heroes of those desperate partizan re- dwelt upon it. There was no dissimulation in the

space in the annuls of the West. During the first eight years of that long and bloody war with the savage tribes, which commenced in the year 1774, the settlements in the upper portion of the Ohio river seem to have been peculiarly obnoxious to the Indians. Several furious assaults were made by large bodies of Min goes, Wyandots and Shawnees, upon Fort Wheeling, and other stockade forts in that vicinity; and small parties of maranders were continually prowling about the settlements, employing themselves in burning houses, destroying crops, driving off cattle, and murdering the people as frequently as occasion

Among the most natorious of the leaders of these savage brigands, was a Mingo chief, called by the settlers 'Old Cross-Fire' -not so much on account of his years, as from the circumstances of his firing his rifle from his left shoulder. This chieftain had at the head of his party, committed numerous depredations upon the settlements, but always suceeded in escaping unharmed, despite the many exertions made by the hunters to arrest his infurinte career. Old Cross-Fire was an expert woodsman; and many a horderer was willing to bear testimony to his surprising skill as a marksman.-He had frequently come in collision with Major McCulloch, Lewis Wetzell, and other famous Indian hanters; but all their stratagem and prowess was vainly exerted; the Mingo invariably came off unwathed, and was emvoldened to inflict his acts of wanton cruelty with increased temerity. His person was familiar to most of the settlers. He was of herculean fabric, his height being several inches over six fact; and every part of his vast frame was built in admirable proportion, if we except his arms, which, like those of Rob Roy Me-Gregor, were so long that

" The chief could stand in upright mein, And fairly grip his knees.

He carried a rifle of more than ordinary weight which he cross-fired from his left shoulder, and, though contrary to the common rule, with almost payatving accuracy and effect.

At the time of the incident about to be related. the Indians had, in a great measure, ceased their hostile incursions into Western Virginia. Most of them had retired further West, to operate against the settlements on the lower section of the Ohio. Even Old Cross-Fire himself, who lingered about Wheeling long after his tawny comrades had changed their seat of war, was now seldom spoken of by the settlers. The prevailing idea was that he had forsaken his old theatre of operations for another that promised a better remuneration for his toils. The only individual who dissented from this opinion was Lewis Wetzel one of the most successful Indian scouts ever known. Wetzel was, perhaps, | gun to his feet. possessed of a more thorough knowledge of the character and habits of the Mingo chief than any white mon on the border, for he had often been an eye-witness of his crafty movements when beset by his enemies. The chief had long been the especia object of Wetzel's hatred; and though he had often laid deep plans to ensuare him, the wily savage means to frustrate them. In the course of his recent rambles through the country, Wetzel frequently discovered some peculiar mark or sign which confirmed him in his conviction that Indian had not left the neighborhood. His friends endeavored to persuade him that he was it in all its parts. 'It's too light, intirely; and as mistaken; but he resolutely adhered to his opinion. for these silver fixins', they aint of any manner of and declared that he would yet be the death of use.

the cursed old red dog." As Wetzel could not convince the settlers that said Elliott. Old Cross-Fire was yet lurking about the neigh-borhood, he ceased to mention his name; but nevthrough the country in the hope of coming in contact with him. The scitters, however, fulled them-

pending danger, engaged in agricultural pursuits. They cleared the rich bottom-lands, built substantial fences, planted their corn and potatoes, and soon gave an air of comfort, and a promise of plen- youth. ty, to their infant settlement. Their implements To single mail and village subscribers, \$2 00 a year, in of war were thrown aside as articles no longer use-of sunce. zel. A man, it is true, was occasionally seen with trance.
To mail subscribers who receive their papers in packagcontaining more than one copy; to individuals or com-

e made in internet.

Those who pay for a year, and do not at the time of subscribing order a discontinuance at the end of it, will be of his reason. He laid for many days unconscious considered subscribers until they pay all arrearages, and of his condition and insensible to what was passing around him. When at length his disease took i 1. Where a subscriber to a newspaper orders it to be discontinued, and it continued to be felt at his residence, the presumption is, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that it is left by his orders, and upon a promise to may forch. favorable turn, and his mind regained its suspend-

that bloomed on the banks of the Ohio. She was the adopted daughter of Col. Zane, the intimate friend of her gallant father, who had lost his life in a desperate conflict with the Indians, during the early stages of the war. Rose had received her education at one of the best seminaries the 'old settlement' afforded in those days; but she had imbibed no sentiment that destroyed the native simplicity of her manners. She was a young lady of fine intellect; and her heart was filled with affection and gentle sympathies, to the exclusion of every unworthy passion. Although she was deli-cately sensible to every thing unbecoming her sex. she saw no in propriety in contributing all in her power towards alleviating the sufferings of a fellow

The youth now often spoke of continuing his journey to Kentucky. Day after day, however, passed by, and he still remained at Wheeling -In sparsely populated regions strong personal attachments are quickly formed. The manly bearing of Elliott had rendered him a favorite among all the settlers, and they strongly urged him to abandon his original intention, and remain where presented itself before his mind's eye, he was nearly tempted to recall his words.

Since the arrival of young Frazier, a new feeling had found its way into Rose's heart-a feeling melancholy would overspread her countenance and pected. banish completely the bright smile that usually counters with the natives, which occupy so large a maiden; she felt that his absence would cause her to be unhappy, and she took no pains to conceal end.

amp abourd the first boat that passes down the

We will all feel very unhappy when you are

Not more so than I will, Rose,' replied Elliet. 'The happiest days of my life,' he continued, were those of my recent sickness. If it were not wicked I could almost pray for another opportunity to have you for my ministering angel."

· Foreive me Rose. I felt a deep sense of gratiade for your kind attentions, and I know not how 1 am going to Short Creek to-morrow, to visit

friend, said Rose, 'and you must go with me.'
'It is hard to refuse you,' rep'ied Elliot; 'but I may miss an opportunity of descending the river if go with you. The water is up now, and boats go with you. my be expected to-morrow.

'I will not excuse you,' said Rose. 'A day or week is of no consequence to you. If you miss the first boat, you can wait for another,' . Tene: but--'

*I will listen to no more objections," interrupted the maiden; 'you must be my companion to Short creek, to-merrow. 'And why not for life ?" asked Eiliot.

No reply was made to this question. Rose had of anticipated such an interrogatory; nor did its full meaning, at first, flash upon her mind. But when its true sense became apparent to her, a thrill went to her heart, and a deep blush suffused her cheek. For the first time, she now found that she was in love. She spoke in an altered tone, without raising her head, which she had, unwitting ly, east down.

You will go with me?" she said. 'Most surely, dear Rose,' replied Flliott, who was delighted to find that he had not offended her by the abruptness of his words. 'I can refuse you nothing,' he added: 'and the boats may come and go, by fleets, for all that I care.'

1 will depend upon you, said the maiden, or

she left him; for Rose's mind was filled with such strange ideas that she was glad to seek solitude. Soon after the sun had risen on the followin day, Elliott Frazier was before the door busied in cleaning his rifle. Lewis Wetzel just then approached him from the direction of the high hill in reat of the fort.

What's to be done to-day, Ellit?' inquired the hunter as he came up to the youth, and lowered his I am going to Short creek with Miss Mason

said Elliott. 'I shall take my gun along, and if I can only get a glance at a buck's tail, I'll bring it home as a trophy of my skill in rifle shooting.

"If you see a deer, Ellit," said the scoot, laughing, ' you'll be sure to git the back fever.' Never fear!' replied the youth.

'Sich things always happen to green hands,' said Wetzel; 'but you'll git over the fever by-and-bye. That rifle of yourn aint exactly to my liking,' he continued; and here he took the richly mounted riflle of the young man and deliberately examined

They will not prevent it from shooting well,"

'The red dogs think so, any how,' replied Wet-

'Lewis, how far is it to Short creek?'

It might be twelve miles by the way you'll have to go. Can you keep the track, think you? · Miss Mason knows the course; she will have

to pilot us along." she's an uncommon nice young woman, Ellit; and she rides equal to a trooper, in the bargain. But youder comes your critters.'

held the plump white pony by the bridle. * It really does me good, child, to see you look

ful,' be enjoined, 'in riding along the steep ridges, a solumn tow to rescue her or die in the attempt. child. I'll be right down uneasy until I hear you've got save to your journey's cend.'
'Thank you, Lewis,' said Rose; 'we will try and not fall off our horses.

Elliott was now mounted, bearing his tifle in his · I'll help you, Ellit, to bring your buck in,' said

Wetzel, with a significant smile-tonly take care of the back fever! Good bye,

bridle path, up the hill. The narrowness of the and called for their specific was exposed. But the mortal. She volunteered her services cheerfully read compelled them to ride singly; Rose taking to act the part of nurse to the patient. She felt a the lead. After passing some distance along the rational pleasure in supplying the invalid with eve- top of the ridge, the path descended the opposite ry little comfort which his situation required. Un- side, and led to a large run, in the bed of which their smooth-faced eruchy, has very suddenly laid der her seathing ministration Elliott regained his they now were obliged to ride. The run was very their flerceness. They were out like a roused lair rough, and had, for the most part, a ledge of rocks for its bed. The hoofs of the horses striking against rend the Editor of the Globe; when, however, they the rocks, and reckless splashing of the water, ocassioned more noise than was desirable.

ous road for a lady to travel."

'I am not afraid,' said she; 'I have been over it several times,"

· It is a miserable poor one, Rose, I must say. I despise a tond that makes me ride behind you racity" of our assailants (to use their words) cownot accede; but when the image of Rose Mason perpetually; and here I am, splashing you out-We will soon leave the run, and go up another

The road will be better, then, I hope," And so do I, with all my soul! I almost wish I had not brought my gun along, as I find more difto her about his expected departure, a shade of ficulty in carrying it over this awful road than I ex-

Do you think you could shoot a deer, Elliot? 1 do, most assuredly Rose; and I hope to convince you that I can before we reach our journey's

Is your gun well loaded?"

* Leaded! reiterated Elliott; the inquiry was well timid, for I really forgot to charge my gan be-'It will never do!' exclaimed the youth—'Thave fore starting. Now, if we were to see a deer, I should be vexed almost to death.' 'There is our turning-off place,' said Rose, as

they reached the point at which the path diverged from the ron, and they both made rode out of the neved attorneys here. We had given several in-'I must dismount here!' exclaimed Elliott, to

woods with an empty rifle in one's hand, when he has powder and balls in abundance with him." The young man dismounted his steed, and fas-

tened the bridle to a supling near by; after which has found grace, and has been restored to employ he commenced loading his rifle.

Make haste, Elliott!' exclaimed Rose, who still sat upon her suddle, 'I see a deer upon the run!' ed the ramred; and quickly elevating his firelock as high as his breast, he cast his eyes in the direction designated by Rose's hand.

I see him? he ejaculated hastily. The animal yards up the run, standing apparently motionless, and looking directly towards the wayfarers, 'I officers without the President's causent, but Gen-will give him a piece of cold lead,' he added, 'if Harrison presided over, and directed every Cabhe will stand long enough. Rose, will your pony incl meeting." Granting this to be true, if taken

be frightened when I shoot?

but he sure to but him."

'Trust me that far,' rejoined the youth. He cautioned Rose to hold a tight rein and he opon her guard, when he should fire. Carefully scribing a small circuit along the adjacent hilfside, the novitiate hunter at last succeeded in gaining a favorable position from which to fire at the noble animal, which was still gazing at the horses. Elliott supported his piece against the side of large tree, and, taking deliberate sim, fired. The buck fell upon his fore knees. Satisfied that his shot had been successful, his first object was to glance towards Rose to see whether the horses had remained stendy. Both animals were standing where he had left them, and rose waved her handkerchief in compliment to the young hunter's skill. Trailing his rifle at arm's length, he bounded towards his expected victim with a joyful countenance. The deer, however, suddenly recovered itself, and retreated, limpingly, up the ravine. Illiot started in pursuit of the fugitive-expecting at every stop to see him fall from the loss of blend, which was, at every leap the animal made, staining the leaves, and clearly marking out his course which slightly outstripped the toilsome march of his coive that no principle could be settled in it which But the wounded buck continued on at a guit pursuer, until, at length he fell from exhaustation would support the grounds of removal put forward of his vital powers. In a few minutes more the in the circular signed by Mr Webster, nor those triumphant young hunter, to secure his prize from announced by Mr Tyler as President in his late adthe heasts of pray until he could have him brought into the fort, had the lifeless back swung high in scribed must have been "an active partisan," so the air an the top of a bickory supling.

had now killed his first deer, and he could not help

trogade march, when he discovered his horse gal-

in her. She always tells. Many's the red skin and the free use of the spur became necessary to General Harrison was urged by his friends to reshe's sent to his long home. General Harrison was urged by his friends to reshe's sent to his long home. 'It is a valuable piece without doubt,' said the point at which he expected to find his fair charge, the locum teners of an hour-that he had neither she was gone!

peculiarly painful. The smile of delight which had but a few moments before illuminated his counte- sort of vacancy during an interim of two weeks.-Id. A man, it is true, was occasionally seen with a rifle upon his shoulder; but no other purpose section with the position of the companies who explanges are delivered to carriers—the transportation being at their expense—\$1.50, at the upon his shoulder; but no other the prints friendly to companies whose packages are delivered to carriers—the transportation being at their expense—\$1.50, at the upon his shoulder; but no other the prints friendly to companies whose packages are delivered to carriers—the transportation being at their expense—\$1.50, at the upon his shoulder; but no other than the commencement of each year the subscriptions is continued; \$175 after that time, and it does not have the upon the commencement of each year the subscriptions of the first six months from the time of subscriptions are not companies whose packages are delivered to carriers—the transportation being at the prints friendly to the prints friendly. Well, I may say you are about half right, Ellis; I hain had a glimpse of one since last fall. I've do the strain the conjecture what had become commencement of each year the subscriptions that the was destined to the prints friendly. Well, I may say you are about half right, Ellis; I hain thad a glimpse of one since last fall. I've do the strain the mail the conjecture what had become commencement of each year and the conjecture what had become the subscriptions will be proved that the was destined to the prints friendly to the prints friendly. Well, I may say you are about half right, Ellis; I hain had a glimpse of one since last fall. I've do the strain that the prints friendly to the prints friendly to the strain the prints friendly to the strain that the conjecture what had become the subscriptions that the was destined to the strain that the was destined to the strain that the was destined to the print print the prints f nance, was now exchanged for an expression of This was the ground on which the prints friendly alarm, plunged precipitately down the hill-passing furiously over the brush and fallen timber, and calling into requisition all the coolness and equestrian skill of Elliott, to enable him to maintain his seat. Presently another shot was fired from Well, she won't lose the path, you may depend; a different quarter, which lodged itself in the with-

> It was apparent to the youth that he was beset condition.
>
> The good Samaritan who watched over the stranger-voorh was Rose Mason, the fairest flower like the classified into her saddle by Elliott; whilst Wetzel fort, and have a detachment of men sent in pursuit been captured by them; and inwardly reproaching so well,' said the scout to Rose. 'Now, be care- himself as the cause of her calamity, he uttered a

[Conclusion next week.]

From the Washington Globe. THE CABINET'S CONTRADICTION.

THE prescribing Secretaries started up in vehement denial, when the glozing by which they im-posed on the victims of their policy the belief that Elliett and Rose moved off briskly, along the the spirit of the deceased President still walked array of names and circumstances, which were instantly vouched by us in proof of the real wishes of the dead, under whose pall they would cover when they supposed they had nothing to do but see him becken the kindest and nost trusted of the late President's friends—the affectionate lady who "I fear Rose," said Elliott, "that this is a danger- southed his expering moments-ministers of the gospel of unblemished integrity and piety-men of bonor, of high rank-and find that, although not the truth of the statements of the Globe, " the feinto silence and into flight. Before they are quite under cover, we shall take the liberty of flinging another missile among them.

The prescribers, in their sally, say :

"The Globe is again guilty of a gross untruth saying that us to removals from office, Gen. Harson's Cabinet differed in opinion from the President by a vote of four for removals, and two ecatast, and that this majority voted down the President. This is all sheer invention, for it was not ont the President's consent, but Gen. Harrison presided over and directed every Cabinet meeting.—
The first removal made which settled the principle of action, was that of Collector of New York, in this Constal Harrison designed by the Constal Harrison designed by member of his Cabinet."-Nat. Intelligencer.

stances of the removal of important officers mane-diately after the President had given assurances load my rifle. It will never do to ride through the that they should not be removed. the case of Mr Livingston, and Mr Ward, the nephew of Col. Johnson. We could have cited others, and among them Mr Garland, who, it seems, ment. We referred to the multitude of removals which took place during the week of the President's fatal illness, when he could have known Indeed! said the youth, as he harriedly return- nothing about it. These facts, showing that the work went on without the President's knowledge. are not denied; they stand admitted, undisputed and yet they seek to make the impression that every execution was done under the authority of which was a fine buck, was probably a hundred the President's immediate warrant. They say, it was not only impossible to remove Executive in connection with the fact that many were remov-Not in the least, she replied. 'Try your skill, ed whom the President had promised should be the election, before and after he was taken sick, the President, again and again, avowed his abhorrence of the work-it only proves that the consent was wrung from him by a decision of the Cabinet. It will be seen, from the defence set up, that they dare not presend that the proscription fist was laid before the President at each Cabinet meeting, and that his will designated from day to day the numberless decapitations, which have been so carefully concealed in the official list published in the Intelligencer, by merging the name of the extinct officer in that of his successor. No: they expressly say that "a principle of action was settled, proceeded; and they evidently insist that, as the President gave his sanction to the case on which it was settled, he must be held responsible, as giving his consent to all cases coming with in the same principle. They say :

" The first removal made which settled the priciple of action, was that of the Collector of New York, in which President Harrison concurred with every member of the Cabinet."

All acquainted with this case, must at once pe as to bring the " official patronage he enjoyed in Elliott was full of pleasurable excitement. He ad now killed his first deer, and he could not help "honest, capable and faithful to the Constitution." smiling at the idea of telling Lewis Wetzel that his Mr Morgan, the removed Collector of New York predictions about the 'buck fever' had proved, by could not fall under the first rule, because he ha the event, erroneous. He lost no time in retracing not been in office pending any election. He had left been appointed only a week or two before General Rose; and he derived a renewed pleasure from Harrison was himself sworn in. No man ever the reflection that he had borne out her own last breathed a suspicion against his honesty, capacity. ojunction.

He had performed but a short distance of his repartisans of both sides in New York, here testimeny to this. General Harrison messed with him loping towards him, with nostrils distended, and the while in Congress—knew and esteemed him as a reins of his bridle broken and flapping against his friend. It would be a slander on the living and the breast. A familiar word spoken to the affrighted dead, then, to assent that Gen. Harrison consented but I'll be skinned if I'd have 'em on a gun of steed caused him to step, and his master secured him to turn out Mr Morgan, and put in Mr Curtis, by steed caused him. Tying together the broken reins as well as the application of Mr Jefferson's principle. If it

selves into security; and apprehensive of no im- your eyes on; but, then, and there's no mistake quently started at some object on the way-side, put in because he was the reverse. The with is, that adapted himself nor his business to the new em-The feelings of the youth at this joncture were playment-and that it would be, on his part, no sacrifice to surrender what he had held only as a put out honest men, and put in men notoriously dishonest, for opinion's sake, or party's sake, which with them, is the same thing. The case of the N. York Collectorship farnishes a fine precedent to illustrate this " principle of action;" but we deny that Gen. Harrison, if he approved of the removal of Mr Morgan, did so with a design to settle any such "principle of action" as that on which the functionaries left behind him now insist, and by which they would render him responsible for the heartless proscription carried on by them before and since his death-a proscription at which he revolted, as we have shown, while in health, and by which he was heart-stricken in the hours of dissolu-

> respective Departments, according to their own cant," say we with the Atlas, will-or, in other words, the Procrustean bed preared in the Premier's circular. The fact that the tract from JEFFERSON, to justify such a sweep President's wishes were thwarted by the course decided on and carried out, is notorious. The impression that he had yielded to a Cabinet vote, and such an universal proscription. Nowhere, either had his own inclinations overruled, was genera— in his messages, or his letters, can a justification be had his own inclinations overraised, was generally it was reported to us as a fact, and it is generally found. On his accession to the presidency he found on his hands a painful duty. "All offices," he eredited. It was correborated by the circumstance on his hands a painful duty. "All offices, that neither the Secretary of War nor of the Navy says," were in the hands of the federalist. nade removals in either of their Departments, while injustice of haring totally excluded republicans the blocks in the other Departments, if they were was acknowledge by every man. To have removed not daily stained with blood, were by the tears of weeping mathers and children. If President Harrison had given the order, why was not the proscription general, and carried on in all the Departments alike? No answer has been given to this fact, or to the still more striking one, that General NO REMOVALS TOOK PLACE, EXCEPT consulted, they are obliged to hear testimony to Harrison constantly deprecated the odious process FOR MALVERSATION. In the middle states which was carried on, and which, in several instan- the contention had been higher; spirits were more ces, he in vain interposed to prevent. The only sharpened and less accommedating. It was necessolution is, that he had been induced to leave the sary in these to practise a different treatment, and decision to a vote of the Calinet; and the majori- to make A FEW CHANGES TO TRANQUILIZE ty had the hardshood to stake their places on the THE INJURED PARTY. A FEW HAVE BEEN resolution to sweep their dependencies of every Democrat. The unhappy President acquiesced in an unhappy hour, and the remorseless men filled up their carte illusche with such a succession of coln, the father to the present Collector of the colon, the father to the present Collector of the colon, the father to the present Collector of the colon, the father to the present Collector of the colon, the father to the present Collector of the colon, the father to the present Collector of the colon, the father to the present Collector of the colon, the father to the present Collector of the colon, the father to the present Collector of the colon, the father to the present Collector of the colon of the col

" It will kill me ! !" which President Harrison concurred with every Taylor's, on Sanday, on his way from church, member of his Cabiact."—Nat. Intelligencer. was there applied to, through a friend of young It is easy to detect the special pleading of back- Mr Brent, (who acted for his angle, Daniel Brent, late Consul at Paris, and still performed the duties,) to continue him in the office. The President replied that it had been determined to discontinue the office as unnecessary. Mr Draper (Mr Glentworth's associate) had, we are informed, on the day before (Saturday.) exhibited the commission he had obtained for his brother in Paris, who was netually appointed Consul at the time that the President fully believed that the place was not to be filled at all. These facts we do not youch for although we fally believe them. We have no right to call in Mr Brent's friend as a witness; nor have we access to the State Department to ascertain the date of the commission. If the circumstances stated to us have been misrepresented, it will be easy for the Official to correct them. But supposing our informant to have been himself correctly informed. this case shows that the Secretary not only made appointments without consulting the President, but against his understanding, and had commissions igned in blank to facilitate his wishes.

We can well imagine metives which would in duce the Secretary to divert the attention of the spared-and the other fact, that before and after President, for a time, by pretending the office would not be filled. Mr Walsh was pressed on him for the oppositment-a man of high literary reputation-for a long time an entirent editor, supporting the main body of the party which brought Gen. Harrison into power. He is, moreover, a resident n Paris, a friend of our resident Minister there, and one who has been benoted with respectful attentions by the King, and his letters at this moment are the only matter of interest which now appears in the columns of the National Intelligencer.

Gen. Fenwick, also had been presented for the place. His nomination by Mr Von Puren was on the table of the Senate, by which it was postponed simply to know General Harrison's ple, sure gard to it. General Fenwick is a distinguished veteran of the late war. He had received many severe wounds in battle. He is a fine scholar, familia with the French language, fully competent to the office, on which he wished to rethe from the service of his regiment of articlery, and open the way to the younger officers, who are obliged to do the active duty for which the General's wounds disqualify him. Then there was the actual incumbent, young

Mr Brent, the relative of some of the President's best and most active friends, and himself a friend. General Harrison did not wish to disappoint any one of these imposing applicants, and put the place at the disposal of one who was directly implicated y testimony of judicial record in the business of importing fraudulent votes to carry the elections in the city of New York, in connection with Glentworth. His own statement showed that he had arrespondence with Clentworth.

It could not, therefore, he proposed to General Harrison to press over the highest military claims, which a life of hard service and the prefuse shedding of blood, can purchase for the veteran—to pass over high literary merit employed in ardunus political strife-to pass ever the claims of an hon- scenes of the last year. A foreigner among users est and faithful and friendly incomber t- to make way for the brother of one implicated in the deferred trial about pips laving, and that brother simply a dealer in shawls in Paris. It would seem, then, if what we are told be true, that General Harrison was led to believe that no appointment would be made, while Mr Webster resolved to appoint the man whose less the material material in the elevation of the man whose less the nation now deployed. And this man, whem (to

JEFFERSON AND THE WHIGS.

What a difference between the tone of JEFFER-'s Inaugural Address of 1801, and Tynen's ! The incinertal state paper of the Father of Democrary breathed nothing of the bitterness of party. Its tone was kindly. Its sentiments were liberal. Its language was free from sickening party cant.-Its principles were such as are canonized in the hearts of the people as American Principles. At the time, a few of the intolerant among Jefferson's own friends condemned it as too yielding to his opponents. But now how elevated appears its generous spirit! How just its views of govern-Many are the sentences that have passed into maxims. One is now timely, and well deserves he attention of those who would foster special legislation-sustain our banking system, and make high tariffs. To make us a happy people, we needed, he said, "a wise and fengal government, which, restraining men from rejuring one another, SHALL LEAVE THEM OTHERWISE FREE TO REGULATE THEIR OWN PUR-SUITS OF INDUSTRY AND IMPROVEMENT, AND SUALL NOT TAKE FROM THE MOUTH OF LABOR THE BREAD IT HAS EARNED."-This noble state paper should be read by every young man in the Union. Let it be compared with the three partisan address of the new President, and then let it be decided how little the latter deserves to be honored with the epithet Jeff-

"Away with such miserable cant," as now characterizes the professions of "reform," that the dominant party are making-making to justify their general prescription Such professions, from the lips of whig leaders, are downright hypocrisy, They came into office under a pledge to the penple- if they nere pleased to any thing-to put down prescription. Who does not know that the last administration was the most violently denounced for its falsely alleged proscriptive policy? Who There is no solution of the distressed state in exclaimed londer against the principle " to the vicwhich the President was placed-making war up- tors belong the sports," than did the whigs !upon his pledges to the people and every feeling of his heart—but on the supposition we first seggested. The majority of General Harrison's Cabinet insisted on the right of making removals in their tyranical measures! "Away with such miserable

victims, that he was at last driven to exclaim, as he Boston Costom House, Jefferson says, Oct. did in the presence of Mr Thornton, and others, 1802: "I STILL THINK OUR ORIGINAL I AS TO OFFICE IS BEST: THAT IS, TO DEP FOR THE OBTAINING A JUST PARTIG PRINCIPLY. This is rather a slow operation, but it is sure, if we pursue it steadily, which, however, has not been done with the UNDEVIA-TING RESOLUTION I COULD HAVE WISH-Lib." The most that can be drawn from the authority of Jefferson, is, a plea for the removal of officers for present electioneering activity. He did not go back to the days of opposition to his election, and punish men for having honestly and even violently supported federalism. And the suggestion, even, that the PATHER OF DEMOCRACY would ever have countenanced the detestable erandile for spoils that has marked the course of the whigs, or the infamous tyranny that new goes prowling about petty post offices and light houses, and clerks in the bureaus of the departments, for its ctime, is a libel on his memory! that carried him nineplantyl forward, not oils: so it was principle that the democracy of at day, like the denocracy of the present day, contended for. And the imputation that it was otherwise that it was the "spoils" - came from the federalists. I AM SATISFIED," writes Jefferson to Levi Lincoln, Aug. 26, 1801, " THAT THE HEEPING ABUSE ON ME PESCHALLY, HAS BEEN WITH THE DESIGN AND THE HOPE OF PROVOKING ME TO MAKE A GEN-ERAL SWEEP OF ALL FEDERALISTS OUT OF OFFICE. But as I have carried an passions into the execution of this disagreeable duty, I shall unfer none to be excited." It is not barefaced presentiments, for the "general sweep" now going and If the whig lenders and whig press cannot stop the gaillatine, at least let them spare their calumny! It smacks of the abuse their political fathers heaped on this illustrious man. Everywhere he repeals the gross charge they made, that the democrats of that day were actuated by a desire for the speils of offee and now, were he on earth, would scorn the

> of stes so wantenly his principles. We quote one more extract from Jefferson; it is from his celebrated reply to the merchants of New Haven, dated July 12, 1801, and written on the accasion of the removal of Mr Geodrich from the office of Collector. " It would have been to me a reconstance of great relief, had I found a moderate participation of office in the hands of the mojor-I would gladly have left to time and accident to raise them to their just share. But their total exclusion calls for prompter correctness. I shall correct the procedure; but that done, return with jey to that state of things, when the only questions concerning a cambidate shall be-is he honest? is he capable? is he faithful to the constitution?

hypocrisy that sounds forth so often his name, and

THE LATE POLITICAL CONTEST AND DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT

The following very appropriate remarks are from the " Puriton and Congregationalist," a paper, us it's name imports, of a sectarian cast.

"It is well also to look at this event, as the finale which God has put upon the electioneering months ago, might have thought that this existed and labored mainly for that purpose of elecsubsordinate to this. A sort of election phrenzy pervaded all classes. Business checked its career, and religious enterprize paused, in roxysm even-